

ELLIS & NOURSE, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 10.

and Irish homes were always open to shelter the unfortunate. Even English his-

gainst power; but when her oppressors became unfortunate she became royal; when they became friendless and helpless, she drew the sword and poured out her blood

The Stuarts at the head of the Empire were her cruel and constant oppressors; yet Ireland sacrificed herself for the last Monarch of that ungrateful race, when, abandoned by his favorites and betrayed by his family he fled from his throne—an

nate. I hope it will be allowable on this occasion to refer to the conduct of the Irish in your own glorious Revolution.—History attests that during that whole period of trial and struggle, a single Irish Tory was not to be found in the thirteen Colonies. Both here and in Ireland, at home and abroad, the Irish heart declared openly and fearlessly in favor of the Colonies. Who defended their cause in the British Parliament with more eloquent ability than Edmund Burke? And who defended it in the hour of danger with more unselfish devotion than the brave Montgomery? The Irish were true to this country then, and they are true to it still. I hope I may venture to say that they have conducted themselves so long to redeem a multitude from false gods, they have always proved true, in word and deed, to the principles of justice and fair dealing.

try. In this country alone they have always obtained full and perfect justice. And this justice, I am proud to say, they

ity. But Ireland is now fallen. She is no longer a nation. She is only the bro-

ken relic of nearly seven centuries of oppression. And as it always happens, her reputation has fallen with her fortunes. I fear the verdict of the world is against her. For one, I cannot recognize the justice of that. It is not rendered upon impartial testimony—it is not founded in truth. The witnesses, upon whose testimony that verdict has been rendered, have taken great pains to satisfy the world that Ireland has committed national suicide—that she is the victim of her own passions—that she carries her ruin in her character, and the almost entire abandonment of her

glican solution of Ireland's present condition; and I am sorry to say the solution is not a very charitable one. Whatever the judgment of the world may be, the Irishman feels that this solution is unjust—that it is a calumny upon his race—that there is a very different solution of the dark mystery of his country's condition.

is no political or historic justice for the vanquished. The tyrant first tramples upon his victim; and, to justify his cruelty, then brands him with infamy. But permit me to say that I do not regard the present condition of Ireland as the *crime* of the English people. I have no ungenerous prejudices against English character. The English as a people have many sterling qualities. They are industrious, brave, and

independent; and I will add, that there is a strong sense of justice in the English

heart. But Ireland has never been governed by the English people. I would appeal to the people of England for justice to Ireland as quickly this moment as I would

American people. Ireland, I repeat, has never been governed by the English people. It has been governed by an Anglo-Irish oligarchy—an oligarchy that has had

no instinct but selfishness; no passion but the preservation of its own class.—The government of Ireland was the government of a *caste*.—the very abstraction of an evil government. An oligarchy like that must be unjust. Injustice is a necessity of its existence. It must be unjust to all other classes to preserve its own. A tyrant may commit great acts of justice.

and can never reach the great mass of the people; but an oligarchy is cruel from policy, and unjust and oppressive upon a principle of self-preservation. Ireland

kind—a government of caste—composed of Norman adventures and their descendants; and as these men professed themselves ferociously Anglican, they were al-

ways backed and supported by the English Government. Such a government would

have ruined any other country as well as Ireland. Even this country would have been ruined had it failed in the Revolution, and been placed under such an oligarchy. There was certain ruin in the very principle upon which it governed.

that principle was to Anglicize Ireland—to force an English government on the Irish race, an English church on Irish consciences, and English habits on Irish hearts,—in a word, to transform Irishmen into Englishmen. Of course the experiment has failed. It reminds me of a similar experiment in ancient times. A Ro-

man general was despatched to Greece to enforce the Roman authority, to collect tribute, and transform the Greeks into Romans. He got amongst the Spartans, and exerted himself with all his might to accomplish his object; but, wearied at last with all his toils, and disappointed with

the Greeks, he wrote an angry letter to his Government, saying that they were an insupportable race, that they had no sense, and that they were a curse to the world.

preciation of Roman character, and that, in his opinion, they were not even fit to make slaves. The Anglo-Irish government has likewise found the Irish incorrigible

lishmen, and there is no people on this earth more unmanageable as slaves. Nearly seven centuries have been employed in this work, and Ireland is not yet Anglican.

23. From the theory explained above (No. V.) we may easily understand in what the unity of end, proper to any creature consists. For every being is necessarily one; (No. II, 6); consequently every essence or nature is also necessarily one. The end proper to a nature must constitute its perfection (No. IV, 13); the perfection of a nature one must be one; consequently the end also of that nature must necessarily be one. Hence it is, that when a nature tends to various objects materially distinct from one another, it must incline to their possession or attainment only inasmuch as they are its complement or perfection, viz: to one only object common to all those materially distinct beings.

27. This last remark will lead us to understand how it could be, that men, all tending to the same end proper to their nature, should dispute so much about happiness, the final and proper end of man's nature. For this dispute was not with respect to happiness, the only object of man's natural inclination; but only with respect to the material object, in the possession of which man could find his ultimate perfection, and be perfectly happy. The question then is about the material object of man's final end; while the proper object of man's natural inclination, happiness, was always known to every one, and served always as the first principle to every moral dispute, which may be reduced to this first practical axiom: *I wish to be happy.*

28. From the preceding reflections we have seen, what is good, (No. II, 3), and that the true good of a being is the end proposed to it by the Creator, and which its nature inclines; (No. II, 5, 6, &c.), and consequently that the true good must be the convenient or honest good, to which useful good refers as a means to the end, and delightful good as effect to the cause; (No. IV, 18, 19, &c.); that the attainment of that convenient good, being the true good intended by the Creator, constitutes, and is called the perfection of a being (26); that, although every being naturally inclines to the attainment of its ultimate perfection, yet as there are beings in the universe not absolutely determined in their tendencies, they may doubt as to the object, in the possession of which their perfection is to be found. Hence it is, that man, free in his actions, as we shall prove hereafter, and not being absolutely determined in his tendencies, has to endeavor to determine and find out the object, towards the possession of which he may direct his steps so as to attain through this possession his happiness and ultimate perfection.

29. But how can man determine and find out this object? From what we remarked above, (No. III, 11.) it is the property of animals to determine by themselves the direction of their own natural tendencies inasmuch as this direction is left to them by the Creator. We remarked, also, that to this effect animals are endowed with perception or apprehension, through which they appropriate to themselves external determining principles, which are the objects perceived, and according to the nature of the same objects animals give by themselves a determined or certain direction to their natural tendencies. Hence we conclude, that as the natural tendency of a being is necessarily proportionate to the specific constituents of its nature, so in animals it must be proportionate to the specific apprehensive faculties, on which the determination of their natural tendencies depends.

30. Now, man is an animal, but a rational one, endowed with understanding, his specific apprehensive faculty.—It is then by the apprehension of this understanding that his natural inclination must be directed towards the object, in the possession of which he may attain his happiness and ultimate perfection. Now, what is that good, which is the proper object of the human understanding? It is good without limit; for this abstraction from limits is the specific distinction between intellectual and sensitive apprehension: for sensitive apprehension, common to men and brutes, is always limited by place, time, or any other material quality of its object; whereas the human understanding in its intellectual apprehensions goes beyond these limits, and thereby gives, as it were, a kind of immensity to its ideas, an immensity, by which it shows itself to be created to the image and likeness of the Divine infinite intelligence. This is a doctrine evidently proved by metaphysicians, confirmed by the oracle of our internal consciousness, and inculcated by the spirituality and immortality of the human soul. From these remarks we may conclude, that the object, in the possession of which man may find and attain his happiness and ultimate perfection, must be a good without limit.

31. To explain this truth more fully,

let us suppose a material body moved towards the East with an unlimited impulse; it would pass in its course thro' all the intermediate points without ever resting in any of them; otherwise the impulse would be more or less limited according to the distance of that intermediate point, in which that body would rest, and stop its course. This example may be applied very well to our purpose. For the natural tendency of the human nature and will is, as we have seen, towards a good without limit; and consequently it must tend towards all those objects, which are in the line, and in the direction to good, viz: which are good in some respect or other; but it cannot rest in any of them according to its natural tendency towards good without limit; for good with limit, as all those objects are supposed to be, is opposite to good without limit. From this theory we may conclude, that the human will, tending naturally towards a good without limit, may also love (for tendency towards good is called love in general terms) without any disorder or aberration in its natural tendency towards good without limit, any other limited good, so as not to stop in any of them finally, in order to enjoy them (for to rest from tending and to feel satisfied in the possession of a good is what we call delight, pleasure, enjoyment.) (No. IV, 18). The human will then, while tending naturally towards its proper, final good, a good without limit, may also tend towards some other limited good, but only as towards a point of passage in its course, or as towards an intermediate point between itself and its proper natural end, the good without limit, in the possession of which alone it can find its rest, and enjoyment by attaining its happiness and ultimate perfection.

32. If this doctrine be true, what shall we say of all those philosophical systems, in which some created and limited object is pointed out as the proper one, in the possession of which men could find their happiness and attain their ultimate perfection? All nonsense. Science, virtue, delight following its practice; nay, to speak with the utmost philosophical precision and accuracy, the act itself by which the blessed in Heaven enjoy God, infinite goodness, cannot be the proper and natural object of the tendency of the human will. For all these objects are but limited good, and although the act of the intuitive vision of God, as Divines call it, has for its object God, a Truth and a Good without limit, and consequently it may be said to be objectively unlimited, yet it will always be in itself, and subjectively, according to the expression of the schools, limited and finite, and in consequence it cannot be the proper object, in the possession of which man's happiness may be found, viz: a good without limit.

33. Much less such an object can be found in limited objects extrinsic to man; for in them there is always some imperfection; and if nothing else, the uncertainty at least of possessing them as well as the certainty of losing them after death, should be enough to convince every man of their insufficiency to satisfy man's natural desire to be happy.

34. No; neither riches, nor bodily pleasures, nor honor and glory, even if united with virtue, all being finite good and never altogether pure and perfect, can fully satisfy man's desire for happiness, nor secure to him his ultimate perfection.

35. Hence we may easily discover, how mean, absurd and unworthy of the lovers of wisdom are those moral systems, which constitute the object of man's final perfection either in an arithmetical sum of the moments of liquid pleasure, as did Jolia, (a) an Italian pseudo-philosopher, (unus Epicuri de grege porcorum) teaching, that happiness is but the effect of pleasure, and that pleasure does not consist but in animal sensation; or in the exemption or exclusion of sufferings of both body and soul, and in the lively and constant apprehension of such exclusion, as was taught by Genovesi, (b) another Italian philosopher, and, in this theory at least, follower of Epicurus. Romagnosi also was on this subject altogether mistaken, when he effected that man's happiness is but the effect of the attainment of pleasant sensations greater and greater either in intensity or in duration, (c), misled by the extravagant principle adopted by Puffendorf, who foolishly taught, (d), that a philosopher in his researches on natural right, has to forget, or at least abstract from, the destiny of the human soul with respect to another life to come. (In diaplina juris naturalis . . . immortalitas animae non negatur, sed ab eadem abstrahitur). As to the theory of Burlamachi on this subject, he does not show himself altogether free from Epicurism, by defining happiness to be the satisfaction, which in the soul springs out of the possession of good; and good, he adds, is whatever is suitable to man as to his preservation, perfection, conveniences and pleasures (e).—Damiron, notwithstanding his having well understood, that every being ought to have an end proportionate to its nature. (Tout être a un but conforme a

sa nature; ainsi l'homme a le sein); yet by not reflecting, that as the nature in every being is one, (No. II, 5, 6), so its proper end ought to be one, he erroneously taught (f) that the good proper to man consists in those objects, which are but the good only to each of his faculties.

Finally, Droz himself, by a similar want of reflection as to the proper final end of man was unfortunately led to assert, (g), that man is obliged to taste all those pleasures to which he is invited by wise nature. Such a doctrine is opposed to the generous feelings of humanity, by which generous hearts are taught to abstain from sensual pleasure in order to render their affections more noble and pure. We admit with Droz, that innocent pleasures do not render those criminal who taste them; but we boldly deny, that men are obliged to taste those pleasures under the penalty of rendering themselves imperfect.

Yours,
AN ECCLESIASTICAL PHILOSOPHER.

[a] Elementi di Filosofia, p. 3, c. 1.
[b] Del dritto e del dovere, lib. I, c. 1.
[c] Introduzione al dritto publico universale, p. 1, c. 1, &c.
[d] Juris Naturae et Gentium, 1. 2. c. 3. sec. 19.
[e] Principi del dritto naturale, p. 1, c. 5. sec. 4, 8, . . . c. 2; sec. 1.
[f] Morale t. 1, Preface.
[g] Oper. c. 15.

FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

The following circular dispatch from "Earl Granville to her Majesty's Ministers at Vienna and St. Petersburg, and her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Paris and Frankfurt," has been presented to Parliament:

"Foreign Office, Jan. 13.

"My Lord, (Sir).—Representations have been made to her Majesty's government on the part of several European governments, through their representatives at this Court, on the subject of the proceedings of foreign refugees now residing in England; and it has been urgently demanded that immediate and effective steps should be taken by her Majesty's government to put a stop to those intrigues and conspiracies against the governments of various European powers in which foreign refugees now in England are asserted to be engaged.

"By the existing law of Great Britain all foreigners have the unrestricted right of entrance and residence in this country; and, while they remain in it, are, equally with British subjects, under the protection of the law; nor can they be punished, except for an offence against the law, and under the sentence of the ordinary tribunals of justice, after a public trial, and on a conviction founded on evidence given in open court.—No foreigners, as such, can be sent out of this country by the executive government, except persons removed by virtue of treaties with other states, confirmed by act of parliament, for the mutual surrender of criminal offenders.

"British subjects, however, or the subjects of any other state, residing in this country, and therefore owing obedience to its laws, may, on conviction of being concerned in levying war against the government of any state at amity with Great Britain, be punished by fine and imprisonment. Offenders in this respect are equally open to prosecution by individuals or by the government.

"Measures in form of alien acts have been at different times resorted to by the British legislature, by which the power of expelling foreigners in case of necessity, has been conferred on the executive government; but such powers, even when asked only for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, have been regarded by the people of this country with jealousy.

"The general hospitality thus extended by our institutions to all who choose to come to England has from time to time been the means of affording a secure asylum to political refugees of all parties, many of them illustrious in rank and position. Among them may be mentioned kings and princes of the two branches of the Bourbon family and the prime ministers of France and Austria.

"It is obvious that this hospitality could not be so freely given if it were not so widely extended. If a discretionary power of removing foreigners were vested in the Crown, appeals would be constantly made by the dominant party in foreign countries for the expulsion of their political opponents who might have taken refuge in Great Britain.

"Monarchical governments might object to Republican refugees and Republican governments might object to Royalist refugees; it would be difficult to defend such hospitality, which would then be founded upon favor, and not upon equal laws.

"It is the earnest wish of her Majesty's government to promote as far as in their power the peace, order, and prosperity of every country with which they are in friendly alliance; but they do not think that any ground exists which would justify them, on the present occasion, in applying to the legislature for any extraordinary or further powers in reference to foreigners resident in England, and they have no reason to doubt that this opinion is shared both by the parliament and the public of this country.

"With reference to the intimation that exceptional measures of precaution may be taken against British subjects traveling abroad, her Majesty's government cannot complain if, while insurrection is raging, or its flame is scarcely extinguished, foreign governments should take precautions against suspected English travelers.

"Her Majesty's government adhere to the principle laid down by Viscount Palmerston in his note of the 30th of September, 1848, to the United States Envoy at this Court, in relation to certain citizens of the United States, who

had come direct thence to Ireland, then in a state of partial insurrection.

"Lord Palmerston did not in that note ask for any change in the American laws, and he expressly forbore to press the President of the United States with representations against the offenders, but merely said that those who visited a country in a state of insurrection must take their chance like persons whose curiosity might lead into a field of battle; and that the American government must not take it amiss if citizens of the United States who visited Ireland at that time were involved in the consequence of measures aimed at men of a different description. The measures, however, to which he alluded, were taken with reference only to persons to whom, under the peculiar circumstances of the moment, suspicion attached. But it would be in the highest degree unjust and unworthy of the enlightened character of any European government, and wholly unwarranted by the course pursued by the British government on that occasion, to put vexatious impediments in the way of unfeeling English travelers, by way of retaliation for the acts of foreign refugees in England.

"While, however, her Majesty's government cannot consent, at the request of foreign governments, to propose a change in the laws of England, they would not only regret, but would highly condemn, any attempts on the part of foreign refugees in England to excite insurrection against the governments of their respective countries. Such conduct would be considered by her Majesty's government as a flagrant breach of the hospitality which those persons enjoy.

"The attention of her Majesty's government will continue to be directed to the proceedings of suspected foreign refugees in this country, and they will endeavor by every legal means to prevent them from abusing the hospitality so liberally accorded to them by the British laws, to the prejudice of countries and governments in amity and alliance with Great Britain.

"You will communicate a copy of this dispatch to the Secretary of State.

"I am, &c., GRANVILLE"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE
BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Incorporated 1835.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums, and Western Fund,
\$1,000,000.

THE MERCHANTS AND HOUSEHOLDERS OF Bardstown and Nelson County are respectfully referred to the superior advantages offered for FIRE AND MARINE Insurance by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., the duly authorized Agent of this Company.

By the Establishment, 26 years since of a Central Office at Cincinnati, for the prompt settlement of Western and Southern Losses, a careful selection of risks, the most unremitting attention to their dispersion, and prudence and economy in all its transactions, the Officers of this Company have had the satisfaction of seeing its usefulness and prosperity constantly upon the increase during a long period of years. Many other Companies have in the meantime failed to discharge their just liabilities, having been weakened and finally rendered bankrupt, by a reckless course of business.

Insurance Companies of this stamp and character are continually springing up in various parts of the country. It is not our purpose (by accepting premiums inadequate to cover average annual loss) to compete with such irresponsible offices, whose object would seem to be to collect a considerable sum from the operations of one or two seasons, divide the proceeds, and pay their losses, or not, as expediency may dictate. On the contrary, the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, will maintain its business upon a permanent and responsible basis, and thereby secure a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended.

W. B. ROBBINS,
General Agent,
Protection Insurance Co.

The undersigned, local Agent, is supplied with blank policies and renewal receipts, which will be issued, covering approved risks upon reasonable terms.

T. P. LINTHICUM,
Agent Pro. Ins. Co.,
For Bardstown and Nelson County,
Nov. 13, 1851.—48-2m.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
RAUCH & BROTHER
HAVE JUST received a full stock of FALL AND WINTER STUFFS and Fancy DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING.
selected with care and suitable for this market, CONSISTING PARTLY OF
200 pieces French English & American Prints, beautiful patterns;
180 wool long Shawls, late styles;
100 cottons, do do do;
A lot of Silk and Broche Shawls, new styles;
A lot of wool Dress Handkerchiefs, do do;
A lot of plain and fig'd and various colors Brocade;
A lot of do do do Dress Silks;
A lot of Irish Linens, all numbers;
250 pieces Satin and Bonnet Ribbons; a lot of Lute String, all widths;
Thread Lace; Valencia do, and Cotton Edgings, Silk and other Velvets; Cashmere & cotton Hosiery; Tuck, Side, Riding and Pocket Combs;
Sewing Silks, of all colors; Patent and Spool Thread of all Colors;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cotton Gloves of superior qualities; Kid Gloves, the best; and lot of cheap Brown and Bleached Cottons and other Dry Goods too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, BOOTEES and BOOTS.
Don't forget one door North of the Central Exchange, east side of Main street.
[o9] R. & BRO.

WANTED.
1000 LBS. FEATHERS.
no20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

300 LBS. MAYSVILLE CARPET CHAIN,
in store and for sale by
dec1 COLLINGS & WELLS.

L. M'RAY, JR. W. W. METCALFE.
MCKAY & METCALFE,
DEALERS IN DOMESTIC & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, &c., &c., and almost every article kept in retail stores. All of which they are selling at unusually low prices.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. jan 21

PERSONS indebted to NOURSE & HACKLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and pay up by the 1st of February. [Jan. 11.]

GARDNER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—
100 hds N. Orleans Sugar;
150 bbls Lard, crushed and powdered do
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 do old Government Java do;
200 cerosons Mocha do;
100 bbls Plantation Molasses;
30 do Sugar House do;
20 half bbls do do;
30 kegs do do;
10 tierces Rice;
300 kegs Nails assorted, from 3d to 40d
100 boxes 8 to 10 Glass;
25 do 10 to 12 do;
50 do Virginia Tobacco;
50 do Ky. do. of City Manufacture;
50 half chests Gun Powder Tea;
150 boxes do do;
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and half do.; and almost every article in the Grocery line for sale at fair prices.
January 25, 1852.—3m.

FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell or lease for a term of years the farm on which he lives, and on which he has a half section of the Louisville Turnpike and Shepherdsville Road, and about half-way between Bardstown and Nazareth. There are 370 ACRES OF LAND, all of which is suited for cultivation, with many never failing springs and streams of water—about 150 acres in cultivation, with an excellent meadow and a Young Orchard of select Fruits of great variety. There is a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms—A brick Kitchen of two rooms—large new ARY and STABLES and CORN CRIBS and other out buildings all new, and in excellent repair. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation and repair—a large quantity of Corn, Oats and Hay—Fruit, Cattle and a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, all well suited to the premises, and would be sold with the Farm. The terms will be made easy to purchasers. Any person wishing to purchase a very desirable home will call on the undersigned or on Dr. HERMAN, in Bardstown, who will show the premises.

THOMAS W. RILEY.

LIVERY STABLE,
BY
JNO. PAYNE & CO.,
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.
THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers. Our
RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES
ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE
New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness.
and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. The vehicles, drawn by the best of the city, are kept in the highest style of repair, and are ready for service at all times. We also have a full stock of harness, and are prepared to make up orders for the same. All hours on Reasonable Terms.
Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend Funeral Processions can always be supplied. Give us a call and you will find that we have one of the most extensive "FABLES" in the West.

JOHN PAYNE & CO.
BARDSTOWN, January 25th, 1852.

SPINNING WHEELS.
I have for sale at my shop in Bardstown, Kentucky, when called for.
JAN 24th W. M. QUOWN Sr.

NEW BOOKS.
I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bardstown and vicinity that I have just opened an assortment of BOOKS, MUSIC, and STATIONERY, at my Drugstore and Telegraph Room, on Arch Street, West of Main-st., which I will sell at Louisville prices.

N. M. BOOTH
Bardstown, December 24, 1851.

WILSON'S HOTEL.
Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.
The undersigned having opened the above House, which he has newly furnished, is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him. He also has good Stables, and trusty and prompt Drivers.

SAM. WILSON.

A CHANCE OFFERED.
To all those who have been sleeping on the floor, boards and bed-clothes, we would say that we are still making Mattresses of all kinds, spring, Hair, Moss, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses made in a superior manner, and warranted equal to any made in the West. We will also make Window Curtains and Bed Curtains. Cut and fit Carpets in a style equal if not superior to anything of the kind ever before done in Bardstown.

We are also prepared to repair any kind of upholstery, such as putting new covers on fur sofas and chairs, and re-stuffing the seats, &c. Room next door below I. C. Mattingly's dwelling, on Market Street.
[o9] Terms cash.
jan 21 W. H. HARDISTY & WIFE.

Dr. D. H. COX
Is now receiving his Fall supplies, embracing all articles useful in Drug and Grocery Stores, which he is determined to sell unusually low for cash, or to punctual customers on short credit.

Being determined to stop the Louisville trade to this place in Oils, Paints, &c. (if low prices will do it) he has made such arrangements as will enable him (for cash) to sell White Lead and Oil at the Louisville prices, and carrying. He feels in hopes such inducements will incline the public to encourage home trade; or at least give him a call and examine before purchasing at other places.

He will take in each page for articles in his one First need, Mustard-seed, Sesame, Lard, Rag, Feathers, Ginseng, etc., at the highest market price.
Bardstown Sept. 18, 1851.

Nathaniel Wickliffe and B. Logan Wickliffe, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Bardstown, Kentucky: Office in "Sweets' Row," fronting the Public Square.

WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business confided to them will be punctually attended to.

MONEY FOUND.
ON last County Court day, a purse containing some money in notes and silver, was found, which the owner can get by describing properly and paying for its notice.
Jan 25-3 JOHN CHEATHAM.

PATENT BUCKET CHURN.
THE undersigned is Manufacturing and has on hand a lot of the above superior article of
PATENT CHURNS,
which he warrants to equal in convenience and usefulness any article of the kind now manufactured.
See certificates below of well known citizens of Nelson County.
aug 21 THOS. ANDERSON.
I hereby certify that I have been using Mr. Anderson's Patent Churn for about 2 months, and I am able to say that it will complete a churning in ten minutes from the time you commence churning without turning very fast.
GEO. M. HAYS.
I hereby certify the same as stated above.
aug 13th, 1851 J. F. QUEEN.
The above named Churn can be gotten at the store of Nourse & Hackley, or at my shop on Cedar Creek.

NEW YORK
Life Insurance Company
Accumulated Capital \$350,000.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
PRESIDENT.
THIS COMPANY is one of the most respectable and responsible in the United States. The business is conducted on the mutual system, purely, dividends being made annually on all Policies for life, and become part of the accumulated capital, on which such interest is paid as the Board of Trustees may declare. Individual risks are taken for any amount not exceeding \$10,000. The Company has been in successful operation for many years, during which time it has issued more than 7000 Policies; and, after paying large sums to widows, orphans, and creditors, has now an accumulated fund of \$350,000.
The beneficial results of Life Insurance must be apparent to all. Every man whose income is uncertain, the merchant, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician, the farmer and the mechanic should lay up annually in the form of a Life Policy, a sum of money, which will, at least protect his family from want and give to his children the means of education. The creditor who depends for payment upon the life of his debtor will find in a life policy his best and often his only security. The business man whose engagements involve his friends, as lenders, endorsers or sureties in any shape can in no way protect them so effectually as by taking out a policy of insurance on his own life.
Instances are numerous in Kentucky in which the advantages of Life Insurance are illustrated. Call and get a copy of the Annual Report.

SAM'L. CARPENTER JR.,
Agent.
Medical Examiners.
J. T. McELVANY, M. D. R. S. BROTHMER, M. D.
Dec 11, 1851.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.
CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the
"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "BOOK OF THE FARM," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.
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The North British Review (Free Church),
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DETERMINED to remain permanently in Bardstown, tending his Professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson County, in the various branches of his Profession. He has taken the Office recently occupied by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., and next door to the room occupied by McElvany & McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

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Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,
diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Headache, Piles, Bile, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattening of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Harried and Difficult Breathing, Littering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or welts before the Sight,
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Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the curative action, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

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The Editor said, Dec 27:
Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., &c., is a most valuable medicine, and is deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend of our elbow says he has himself received efficient and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from their use. We are, therefore, recommending them to our readers. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

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